IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the portions of the specification identified below to read as indicated herein.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 9 as follows:

A level transmitter illustrated in Figures 1-3 consists of a float 1 the specific density of which is lower than that of the fuel in the fuel store tank so that it floats on the surface of the fuel. Via a tongs-shaped end piece 2 of a lever 3, the float 1 is connected with the lever 3. At its second end, the lever 3 comprises a substantially flat cylindrical enlargement 4, the lever radially pointing to a central axis of the cylindrical enlargement 4. Into the enlargement 4, a semicircular segment of an annular magnet 5 is injected. In a further embodiment, at least the segment of the annular magnet 5 is injected into a fuel-resisting plastic of the lever 3 whereby the functional reliability of the magnet 5 in the corrosive fuel is guaranteed. The manufacture of the lever 3 with its tongs-shaped end piece 2 and its flat cylindrical enlargement 4 as well as the injection of the segment of the annular magnet 5 is effected in one process step in the injection molding process. The lever 3 has a substantially grid-like structure having a high strength despite the small volume of the required material. On the central axis of the flat cylindrical enlargement 4, there is a pin-shaped projection 6 via which the lever is rotatably supported in a housing 7. At the same time, a clip connection is created between the bore 8 of the housing 7 and the pin-shaped projection 6 so that the lever 3 cannot disengage from the housing 7 by itself. In the region where the flat cylindrical enlargement 4 of the lever 3 is arranged in the assembled state, the housing 7 furthermore has an opening 9 through which a Hall sensor 10 arranged on a printed circuit board 11 is pushed. The Hall sensor 10 is preferably a freely programmable sensor, whereby adaptation to any form of fuel tank is possible. This printed circuit board 11 accommodating the Hall sensor 10 and non-illustrated suppressor components is pushed to the housing from the opposite side and brought into locking or clipping engagement therewith so that in the assembled state, the Hall sensor 10

reaches into that part of the flat cylindrical enlargement 4 which is hollow cylindrical from this side. Thereby, an optimum communication between the annular magnet 5 and the Hall sensor 10 is guaranteed. Before the printed circuit board 11 is attached to the housing 7, a fuel-resisting plastic material is injected around the printed circuit board 11 with the suppressor components and the Hall sensor 10. The position of the Hall sensor 10 on the printed circuit board 11 and the shape of the emerging component can be seen in Figure 4.